

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLIII. NO. 181

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE TWO ORPHANS. PARK THEATRE.—THE DON JUAN. BILMOR'S GARDEN.—THEATRE CONCERTS. BOWERY THEATRE.—THE HUNCHBACK. NEW YORK AQUARIUM.—ST. ROBERT TRINE. GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—THE VIGILANTES. FLYING THEATRE.—VALENTY. TONY PASTOR'S—VALENTY. BROADWAY THEATRE.—NATURE. STANDARD THEATRE.—THE DON JUAN. CROMWELL VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.—VALENTY.

QUADRUPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1878.

THE HERALD will be sent to the address of persons going into the country during the summer at the rate of one dollar per month, postage paid.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity today will be somewhat cooler and fair or partly cloudy, with increasing cloudiness and possibly light rains toward night. To-morrow it will be warm and partly cloudy or cloudy.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was less active but stronger. Gold opened at 100 3/4 and declined to 100 1/4, at which price it closed. Government bonds were higher. States weak and railroads irregular. Money on call was easy at 2 1/2 per cent.

THE WATERING PLACE proprietors are at last happy.

BUSINESS FAILURES were, fortunately, dull last month.

BROOKLYN is bewildered with rapid transit plans and projects.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS for the fiscal year were \$118,886,719.

THE TRANSATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANIES cannot certainly complain of the hard times.

THE PLANS for the new barge office at the Battery have been prepared. Work will probably be begun in a few weeks.

THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE RULES in regard to the entries of goods will relieve the brokers from a great deal of trouble.

IN THE ELLIS N. MURDER TRIAL at Washington the jury failed to agree and have been discharged. There were, it seems, only two in favor of conviction.

GENERAL HANCOCK transfers his headquarters from the city to Governor's Island next month. It is purely the result of the hard times with the government.

WE ARE PROMISED a report from the Law Committee of the Aldermen to-morrow in regard to the fireworks ordinance. It will be awaited with interest by a pensive public.

DOG OWNERS who have defied the law by neglecting to take out a license will receive the legal attention of the Corporation Attorney in a few days. The order is dogs or duets.

THE RACES at Monmouth Park, the first under its new management as well as the first of the season, were in every way excellent and largely attended. There were six exciting contests.

A NOVEL DEFENCE is set up in one of the courts by the Standard Ammonia Company at Hunter's Point. It claims that, being a body corporate of Ohio, it has full authority to poison the air of New York.

A LARGE NUMBER of the principal residents of this country and of Canada are at Brockville, Ontario, where an interesting race comes off to-morrow. Handan's friends are anxious to back him against Courtney.

SAMUEL HUBBARD, the husband of the woman who was mysteriously poisoned at Gravesend last week, has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed. Their married life is said to have been unhappy.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the large deficiency bills passed at the last session of Congress the expenditures this month will exceed the revenues of the government. The deficiencies provided for amount to more than fifteen million dollars.

SPEAKER RANDALL'S RECEPTION at the Manhattan Club next week promises to be largely attended by Eastern Congressmen and politicians. Mr. Randall's general course in Congress certainly deserves the approval of his party associates.

THE QUESTION of the right to trial by jury of prisoners in the Court of Special Sessions was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers. It decided in the affirmative it will lead to a general jail delivery—a contingency which is not very pleasant to contemplate.

A SPECIAL DISPATCH from General Bradley's expedition, published in another column, informs us that the command has reached the Little Missouri River without meeting any Sioux or other hostile Indian tribes. The march from Bismarck has been a painful and toilsome one, but it is gratifying to know that, though peaceful, the success so far attained is greater than was at first deemed possible.

THE WEATHER.—The pressure continues highest on the Middle and South Atlantic coasts, and lowest in the Northwest, where it is decreasing. Numerous rains have fallen over the Central Valley, the Northwestern and Western districts, as well as on the Gulf coast. Elsewhere the weather has been fair or clear. The temperatures have risen somewhat at points in the Southwest, west lake region and on the East Atlantic coast, but on an average for the whole country they are lower. The winds are from very moderate to fresh in all the districts, except the Northwest, where they are increasing from the southwest on the eastern margin of the depression central in that region. The weather in New York and its vicinity today will be somewhat cooler and fair or partly cloudy, with increasing cloudiness toward night, with, possibly, light rains. To-morrow it will be warm and partly cloudy or cloudy.

Foreign Travel and Our Home Watering Places.

One of our European steamships left New York yesterday with a company of two hundred and fifty tourists on board. The party consists mainly of ladies and gentlemen who are engaged in or preparing for the profession of teaching, and numbers three hundred and fifty in all, one hundred having preceded their companions in a last week's steamer. For several weeks past the outward bound ships have been filled to their utmost capacity, and it is said that every stateroom on the principal lines is engaged for many weeks to come. We do not undervalue the attractions or the advantages of a European trip. It is at once delightful and instructive to visit scenes made interesting by historical events and to study by observation the institutions and ways of foreign nations. Nearly every person on this side of the Atlantic who can afford to go abroad has the ambition to do so, and it is a natural and commendable desire. Nevertheless it requires something more than this to account for the great increase in European travel for the past ten years while our people have been suffering from the depression of trade and the shrinkage of values. The explanation, we believe, lies in the discovery that it costs less to go abroad than it does to spend the summer season in pleasure seeking at home. If families could enjoy good accommodations at our summer resorts for half the cost of a foreign tour the European steamers would not drain the country of pleasure seekers and their money. The three hundred and fifty tourists who are now on the Atlantic pay for every expense of their trip four hundred dollars each. For this they visit England, France, Scotland, Ireland, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, all the principal capitals and places of interest and are to absent nearly three months. They would spend as much, if not more than this amount in the same space of time at any one of our fashionable summer resorts without much effort and without entering elaborately into the amusements and enjoyments of the place.

It has often been said in a spirit of reproach that many of our citizens go abroad and spend their money who have never seen and know nothing of the beauty and grandeur of their own country. This is doubtless true, and while people are free to do as they please in such matters, if they sought only to behold Nature in her most charming and wonderful aspects they would certainly have no occasion to leave the American continent. But there are many good reasons why people like to make the European tour, and men and women of intelligence are always benefited and improved by foreign travel. This need not, however, prevent them from seeing all there is to be seen in their native land, and a comparison of its attractions with those of other countries would not be apt to impair their loyalty. They may wander all over Europe without finding a Niagara Falls, and yet how many tens of thousands of our citizens who can afford to travel have never beheld that wonder of nature! They can find no rivers in Europe equal in beauty of landscape or in grandeur of scenery to the Hudson, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri, the Ohio, the Susquehanna, the Delaware, and the St. Lawrence, with its Thousand Islands and its rapids. Nothing in Switzerland or any other European country can surpass in magnificence the mountain region of the Pacific, the White Mountains, the Green Mountains, the Catskills, the Adirondacks or the romantic beauties of the Blue Ridge in the neighborhood of Manassas and through the entire Lehigh and Delaware valleys. Our range of lakes extends from the grand inland seas of the West to the beautiful St. George, and embraces waters whose attractions would not pale before those of the most popular lakes of England, Scotland, Ireland or the Continent of Europe. Saratoga in all its attractions stands alone, and we have other springs, such as Richfield, Sharon and the Virginia springs, which have few successful rivals abroad. Our entire coast is rich in seaside resorts. Newport, Cape May, Rye Beach, Long Branch, Atlantic City, Fire Island and the watering places that skirt Long Island are only specimens of summer resorts that dot our Atlantic sea line. A journey through the United States and Canada would take the traveller through every variety of scenery, and present nature before his eyes in its freshest beauty and in its most sublime grandeur; in the wide spreading landscape, with its hills and valleys, its verdure and its streams and among mountain passes where the sound of man's footfall is seldom heard. Such scenes are well worth visiting, and if our people remain in ignorance of the splendors and attractions of their own country they must fail to properly appreciate its greatness and its resources. It must, however, be remembered that travelling in America and in Europe are not exactly the same thing. Despite the petty pecuniations to which the European tourist is subjected as he makes the "grand round," he does not journey through a country in the unsettled portions of which he meets the Indian in his war paint, and in the settled portions of which he encounters the American hotel keeper, equally expert with the scalping knife as his red-skinned countryman.

If Americans could stay at home and enjoy themselves during an entire summer season for one-half the expense of a foreign trip we should not find so many of them crowding the European steamers. They certainly ought to be able to do so, and it is the fault of hotel keepers and others who run our watering places that they are not.

The principle adopted at our summer resorts is to extort from visitors every dollar that can be squeezed out of them and to give them in return as little accommodation for their money as possible. With a few exceptions, such as the Ocean House at Newport, the Grand Union and United States at Saratoga, the West End at Long Branch, and some others, watering place hotels seem to be built with a view to making the guests as uncomfortable as possible. Small, close rooms, scantily furnished, and lack of air and water are their

chief characteristics. The hotel keeper at a "summer resort" seems to believe that his guests, many of whom leave airy, comfortable homes, can be packed into any unventilated, cramped apartment that can be constructed with the object of squeezing four or five hundred people into a hotel large enough for one hundred. For these "accommodations" a higher price is charged than is now demanded at a first class city hotel. When the guests are lived the simplest want cannot be supplied without bribing the servants of the house. A dining room waiter never sees a guest until his eyes have been opened by a docteur. A pitcher of ice water cannot be procured any sooner than a brandy punch without being paid for. The system of peculation thus practised on visitors extends to hack drivers, to bathers, to porters and to every individual who makes a living at a watering place. The season is short; the sun does not shine for long, they say, and so they make their hay while it is shining. But then, at the same time, they scatter the crop and soon find their barns empty. The indiscreet greed manifested on every hand at our fashionable summer resorts is, beyond doubt, the cause of their want of patronage during the past few years. Two reforms are needed if they are ever again to be successful.—The guests must have better accommodations and the charges must be made more reasonable. A summer hotel ought to be built with large, airy bedrooms and to contain good bathing accommodations. The rates for board ought not to be as unreasonable as they are, and visitors ought not to be subjected to petty and annoying pecuniations in the shape of extravagant prices and extorted fees. A little good sense on the part of hotel keepers will fill our watering places with guests. New York is especially favored in regard to convenient summer resorts. We have Long Branch and the other places on the Jersey shore, Fire Island and all the beautiful spots on the southern side of Long Island, Lake Mahopac, the many fine places on the Sound, the Hudson River and along the Jersey and Erie railroads, all within easy reach of the city. Let the hotel keepers and others at these desirable resorts be reasonable in their charges, and give their guests good accommodations, and they will not complain of a lack of visitors. If not, those who desire to get relief from the city heat will seek Coney Island, Rockaway and the river excursion boats for a day's fresh air. These resources are always at their command, and render our city population comparatively independent of the more pretentious watering places of the vicinity.

Our Paris Cable Letter.

They are experiencing in Paris a taste of the sizzling weather which has been ours for the past few days. They seem to like it no more than we do, and they are even worse provided to meet it. From the sensation made by a cool and mysterious American on the Exhibition grounds we may conclude that the Parisians know little of the devices for placing a chip from a glacier on the throbbing temples of the fiery Summer Queen. It is saddening to think that they are so backward in this particular, for if they knew the comfort of artistically concocted frigorific summer beverages we should not hear so pathetic a tale about the demented jurors who are making the awards to each other and to nobody else. Who knows but some enterprising ploughman, moved by the harrowing tale, may teach the jurors how to make a julep or to compose a smash! He will reap his own award who is first in doing this service to a sister republic. It is said to be too hot for the Shah, but that is because he has no pretty Persian girl to put a cool sherbet to his lips, so he goes to the Turkish bath and gets still hotter, for the melancholy pleasure of feeling cool when he gets back to the atmospheric temperature. We are very sorry to find that the American honorary commissioners to the Exhibition are disappointed that there are no funds in the hands of Mr. McCormick for the purpose of giving them a little fun at the public expense. Our countrymen abroad have given the natives the idea that we are a luxurious and prodigal people. Here is a chance for the honorary commissioners to correct that impression by the severe economy of their lives. Let them be cheerful over their reduced life in the American section, and show the effete monarchies how chic simplicity can live in this age of the stovepipe and lacy cravat.

General Grant at Berlin.

The attentions paid in the German capital to our ex-President by the imperial house will be received in this country not only as indicative of the high personal esteem in which General Grant himself is held, but as a compliment to the nation which has taken so many children of the Fatherland to its broad bosom. The General is just the man to set the proper value upon the hearty welcome he has received. Prince Bismarck's early call upon him shows the sympathy between men of action, and, dear to the soldier's eye as will be the review of the conquerors of France in his honor to-morrow, we are certain that he will enjoy the after-dinner chat with the foremost statesman of Europe a great deal more. It will be comforting to our Knickerbockers to learn that General Grant found Holland full of interest, but the larger audience to which the courtesies at Berlin will appeal shows in its way how the sources of our population have changed since Petrus Stuyvesant smoked his pipe in New Amsterdam.

Arkansas Credit.

It has been decided by the Supreme Court of the State of Arkansas that levee bonds for the sum of three millions of dollars, regularly issued by the authorities and put before the world at large as pledged by the good faith and honor of that State, are void because of an informality in the proceedings of the Legislature upon the passage of the bill authorizing these bonds. It appears that the names of the legislators who voted against the bill were not entered on the journal of the lower house, and the State constitution requires

such entry. Here is a fact of which the general public could not ordinarily have knowledge one way or another; yet this fact absolves the State from dealing honorably with men whose money it has obtained on this obligation. Henceforth nobody will dare lend money in such circumstances without a chance to see the journal of the Legislature. There may be one good result from this decision—it will render it difficult if not impossible for the State to contract further debts.

How Fatal, Yet How Fortunate!

Yesterday afternoon an arduous journey of construction over the subway on Forty-second street, near First avenue, under the direction of the Department of Public Works, fell by its own weight when its supporting centre was withdrawn, and killed a poor old man who was seated on it in ignorance of the danger. The debris being examined immediately after the crash was found to be nothing more than bricks and a muddy compost called mortar, which could not hold the bricks together. The work was being done by one of those wonderfully cheap contractors who can make money out of a job at a price less than the work would cost any one else. Of course, in order to do this it is necessary to economize in every way that is permitted or winked at by the inspector who represents the Department of Public Works. The inspectors of the department are a peculiar class of men. Some of them are strictly honest and others strictly the other way. By means of low prices, an impressionable inspector and a commissioner who does not worry about trifles, a job can be put through profitably to the utter amazement of envious rival contractors, who, though willing students, can never learn some things. Matters run along very smoothly until the economy of the contractor is carried just a little too far. Then something falls down and somebody is killed, just as happened yesterday. Of course commissioners, engineers, inspectors and contractors are terribly shocked and protest that everybody is mistaken, that it is no such thing, that anything said on the subject is arant nonsense, and so forth. What do mere outsiders know about such matters? Let them wait and, above all things, not form an opinion until we, the officials, investigate fully how and why arches turned with brick and mud will not carry their own weight. And then the law is to blame. Why does it compel the officials to give contracts to the lowest bidder when it would be much nicer to give them away as the officials liked? We ask the people of New York how long is this system to last? How many more victims will the cheap contractor, the impressionable inspector and the indifferent commissioner claim for it before its dangerous rottenness is exposed? We pity the poor victim, but his death has perhaps been the means of saving many lives. An arch that drops from its abutments into a pile of brick and mud might have been the death trap for hundreds. We, therefore, call this fatal occurrence a fortunate one in a degree. It has demonstrated in time the manner in which the work was being done, and may awaken the sleeping consciences of those who are responsible.

The Fort Washington Mystery.

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Mrs. Wertheimer from the Fort Washington hotel has not yet been cleared up, and the police now appear to settle on the belief that the unfortunate lady has committed suicide, although there does not seem to have existed any cause for such an act, with the single exception of occasional ill health or hypochondria. The colored man, Henry Wilkes, who resides in a shanty in the vicinity, and against whom some suspicion was directed, remains in the neighborhood and conducts himself with an apparent consciousness of innocence. Having been interviewed by a reporter of an afternoon paper the man remarked:—"Well, I guess I wouldn't kill no lone woman—none ob de hotel guests, nohow!" This singular distinction between a "hotel guest" and any stray "lone woman" who might happen to come along was, no doubt, only due to the desire of the man to express his special loyalty to the ladies of the hotel, and does not imply that he would wrong any one. It is to be hoped that the mystery will soon be cleared up and the anxiety of the family removed. The case is certainly a singular one, as the chances are that the body would have been found ere this had it been in the river, while the life and character of the lady are not reconcilable with the idea of her voluntary absence.

The Pan-Anglican Conference.

A few years ago, at the call of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a council of prelates of the Anglican and American Episcopal churches gathered in Lambeth Palace, London, and gravely discussed such ecclesiastical events as then demanded consideration. At the instance of the same authority another conference of larger proportions and far more important, will assemble at the same place next Tuesday and continue in session until the close of the month. Besides the high dignitaries of the British realm about thirty American and nearly as many colonial bishops will be present. Altogether some two hundred prelates will confer on matters of the gravest importance, not only to their own communion but to the entire Christian Church. What with the intrusions made by the Reformed Episcopalians upon the Church of England under the lead of Bishop Gregg, and the secession of ritualists and the spread of that ism among churchmen, it becomes a serious matter to check both and save the establishment. Unless this is done the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol expects the speedy separation of Church and State. Then questions of episcopal authority arising in missionary lands demand settlement; difficulties between bishops and vicars on the one hand and dissenters on the other regarding burial rites and other rights, which might and should be settled by arbitration, but which are now passed through the civil and ecclesiastical courts until they reach the Parliament and Crown, inflicting great in-

jury upon the Church—these must be met sooner or later, and the Conference has set them down for consideration. Questions of courtesy toward other branches of the Church catholic—that is, the Roman, Greek, Anglican or American—with a view to some sort of ecclesiastical unification, will also receive due attention. Then last, but perhaps most important for the Church of Christ, the present condition of Turkey in Europe and Asia and the provinces lately under her sceptre, and the opening up of Central Africa to the Gospel—these are matters that require serious consideration for the future, and the numbers and character of those who compose the Lambeth Conference lead us to expect judicious and farseeing results. The Church general will look with interest for the proceedings of this important gathering of ecclesiastics from all parts of the world.

How Europe Understands the Congress.

From the London Times, Standard, News, Saturday Review and the St. Petersburg Journal there are given in the despatches opinions and interpretations of the political significance and probable effect of what has been done at the Conference. What is said refers more especially to the settlement made with regard to Bulgaria. Somewhat singularly, perhaps, there are expressions of satisfaction from both sides. Both are pleased or pretend to be. Both the London Times and the St. Petersburg Journal agree in finding words of laudation; but some of the London journals are not so near to the opinion of the Times as is Prince Gortschakoff's organ. For the Daily News to point out the fallacies and blunders of the government is certainly fully in character; but that the London Standard should be of opinion that the danger to Europe, which England engaged to charm away with her powerful diplomacy, is as great a danger as ever indicates how difficult it is to satisfy supporters who have no imagination. It is to be noted that while the St. Petersburg Journal and the London Daily News judge the settlement on its merits and with regard to the whole problem of recent Russian and Ottoman history, the English papers generally judge it only with reference to the Treaty of San Stefano. In the judgment of the Saturday Review and the London Times the settlement is so much better than the San Stefano Treaty that it may, by comparison, be regarded as a brilliant triumph; while the Russian organ, remembering how, until within a very recent time, the shibboleth of England's policy was the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, cannot but congratulate its government upon the equanimity with which England now accepts the results of the war. It is an observation in the vein of the Russian view which the News very justly makes that Turkey and England would have been the gainers if the programme of the Constantinople Conference had been enforced.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Rabies are domestic. It is said that Webb Hayes will soon marry an Ohio lady. "Inter-Ocean"—"The mosquito, like charity, begins to bite." Mrs. Jenks is the mother-in-law of every jawyer in the land. "O. H.?"—What degree of Fahrenheit will make a gum boot? Rough Hewitt as he will, Waterson's nose is still out of joint. The Potter had better stop turning his wheel. The luck has changed. Senators Beck and Kellogg called at the White House on Thursday. Voltaire—"If God did not exist it would be necessary to invent him." Mr. Reuben E. Fenton, of Jamestown, N. Y., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There is no humble bee but can be distinguished when you sit down on him. Attorney General Devens was in the city last evening, on his way to Washington. The colored cook says—"These hyer vendors, dey darsen't buy much dis culla's cars." "Give me a whiskey, please."—"What kind, straight or—?"—"Oh, let it be a rye." Stanley Matthews has returned to his home and will remain there until Congress reassembles. It seems cowardly for a big man to try a "brush" with a little creature that happens to get in his hair. Gaiety believed that "reason is a germ of development which is not and cannot be reached here below." Mrs. Jenks' experience in listening behind the curtain ought to qualify her for doing so before them. When a man finds a woman curt in repartee he believes her curt in lectures. If he doesn't he's very imprudent. Old Jennings says that Dame Europa has no business to be proud. "Must every county almanac have its postscript?" The Washington correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier says that Mrs. Hayes wears short dresses all the time, even to church. The London World contains long articles complaining of "vulgarity" in the new vogue and the gradual extinction of "the artistic and classical nude." "You don't think much of the conduct of Mr. Jenks in Louisiana?" queried a republican of a democrat. "Nay—very!" was the sententious reply. Major A. H. N. Jackson, the new Assistant Adjutant General of the Army, has returned to Omaha. Congratulations come to him from all parts of the country. The Mayor of Western Iowa places an editor under arrest for publishing a false statement of a Communionist revolution. The offensive copies of his paper were actually suppressed. Speaker Randall, Samuel J. Tilden, Senator Wallace, John Kelly, Governor McClellan and Congressman Kameel have been invited to dine with the Democratic Association in Philadelphia to-morrow. "A. O.?"—"Who ever saw a pigskin seat?" Many a time, in the cellar of a country house, have we (in secret) known the seed of a nasty consumption to be planted in youthful and ravenous stomachs. The Boston Globe's editor ought to be ashamed of the Hub "duke." He pretends that the sea serpent has been spoken a short distance from the wharves of the city. While the wheel of the universe revolves so fast as it does now, he should stay at home and wait for milder sunshine. London World—"I said a friend to the Prime Minister last week: 'You will return from the Congress to be created a Duke and to marry the Queen!' Lord Beaconsfield did not at all replied: 'As to the dukedom, perhaps, as to the wife, no. There are several reasons against it, among them the prejudice of two J. B.'s.' 'Who are they?' asked the friend. 'John Bull is one.' 'And the other?' This time the Premier smiled without replying."

ADVANCES FOR THE INDIAN TROOPS.

A special despatch from Constantinople states that the Russians at Adrianople have introduced the Russian fiscal system of levying high duties in advance and farming out titles.

ADVANCES FOR THE INDIAN TROOPS.

Advices from Barrackpore state that a portion of a tunnel now being laid last night, buried a woman and seven persons. Seven bodies have been taken out of the ruins, and the search for the bodies of the other victims continues.

THE AMERICAN GARDEN IN ENGLAND.

The Times yesterday morning, speaking of the American crews which are to participate in the four-oared race at Henley on the 4th of July, said:—"The Showacomettes" style is not such as we are accustomed to see in England; as they drizzle their oars along the water and bucket for a row, rowing a very short stroke; and, though opinions differ considerably as to their speed, they at present have not covered the course in anything like first rate time. It is reported that they rowed over the Watkins course in seven minutes and seventeen seconds, and a half second; but that was a lake, and it is doubtful if they can at present compare the Henly course against the stream. The race was a mile and a half. The average time taken for the last five years by the winners of the Steward's Challenge Cup for coxswainless fours has been eight minutes, thirty seconds; but, then, some of the crews have been very fast. The fastest time was seven minutes, fifty-six seconds. The Columbus row a short, sharp stroke, and are rather well together, using their oars and legs more after the English fashion than the other American crews. When they are at present seem to be superior." The Full Mail Gazette reports the Showacomettes.

THE ECONOMIC NEWS.

The Economist says:—"The stock market experienced some movement during the past week, but the result has been very irregular. The welcome intelligence that Russia had yielded in the matter of the Bank of England, which at the time produced such a marked effect on prices, has since, in a measure, been counteracted, and, altogether, besides the rise in European government stocks, in which Russia has been taken a decided part, it cannot be said that the week has been particularly successful. The leading feature of the advance of the Bank of England rate of discount shows clearly that it was necessary to the heavy drain of gold. The market still owns Paris a considerable balance, but the present advance places us above the Paris level, and even our half per cent will have a powerful effect in restricting withdrawals. There has been a good inquiry for money in the open market, the rate being firm at two and three-quarters per cent. The discount rate in some quarters has been raised to four per cent. The price of other has again receded; a small business was done at 52 1/2. A better tone has been given to the market by the announcement that the whole French Nation was to be kept for a fight. There would have been one great battle and our troubles with the Sioux would have been forever ended."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

COMMENTS ON THE CONGRESS.

Russia Satisfied that Europe Has Indorsed Her Action.

OPINION IN ENGLAND DIVIDED

Sir Garnet Wolseley on India as a Recruiting Ground.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 30, 1878.

The Congress met yesterday from two until quarter to five P. M. Prince Gortschakoff was present. The Greeks were admitted.

FRIDAY'S WORK.

A special despatch from Berlin confirms the report that the Congress on Friday unanimously authorized Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Turks alone raising objection. The Congress agreed to grant the Turks halting stations on the road to the Balkans, but they will not be allowed to be quartered on the inhabitants. TURKISH HATRED. When Lord Salisbury at the Congress urged the admission of Greece to advocate her own interests on the ground that the Sultan's government had an advocate in Russia, the Turkish plenipotentiaries declared that the Porte was the sole representative of the Slav, Bulgarian and Greek population of the Ottoman Empire. If objections are raised to the acts of the Turkish generals in command the consuls will remonstrate, and if no redress is obtained they will forward protests to the Ambassadors at Constantinople.

SATISFIED WITH EUROPE'S ENDORSEMENT.

The Journal de St. Petersburg yesterday said:—"Now that the Bulgarian questions are disposed of the views of Europe, which have hitherto regarded the integrity of Turkey in the light of a dogma, have undergone a total change. Europe now recognizes the necessity of the late war by sanctioning its results. This bears testimony to the success, ability and prudence of Russian diplomacy, which may be congratulated upon having obtained the object for which it has striven."

NO NEED TO THANK BEAUCONTE.

The English press differ greatly in opinion as to the results thus far reached in the Congress. The Daily News (liberal) says:—"It is not for us to profess any regret because of the terms that have been imposed on Turkey by the Congress, but we confess that we cannot see how Her Majesty's present advisers can come with any credit out of the whole transaction. The dullest Turk must now see that Turkey would have had far better terms if she had submitted to the recommendations made by the Constantinople Conference."

THROUGH A TORY MICROSCOPE.

The Saturday Review (conservative) says:—"A comparison between the map attached to the treaty of San Stefano and the limits of Bulgaria as defined by the Congress largely, but inadequately, represents the service which the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary have rendered to England and to Europe. The means by which a considerable success has been attained are even more valuable than the material result. The English government has, throughout the negotiations, never been exacting or overbearing, and it has always been firm."

NO TRIUMPH FOR ENGLAND.

The Standard (conservative) says:—"The domination of Bulgaria, though it leaves us with something much better than had been conceived in the Treaty of San Stefano, cannot be regarded as in any sense a triumph for England, and it will be still less favorably viewed by the people of this country if it is intended to be the sum and end of our diplomatic exploits. For all practical purposes the danger against which we proposed to guard Europe remains almost as great as it was."

EXTREMISTS DISAPPOINTED.

The Times says:—"The Congress, like most reasonable assemblies, has disappointed equally both of the extreme views which had been taken of its prospects. It has been sitting for no more than a fortnight, but the questions which threatened most directly the peace of Europe have been, in substance, solved. For a long time the Eastern barrier of the Balkans to Turkey. No compromise on minor points destroys the value of such a concession."

SIR GARNET ON THE INDIAN TROOPS.

General Sir Garnet Wolseley has written an important and exhaustive article for the July number of the North American Review on the subject of the native army of India and its present and future organization. He discusses the effect of Lord Beaconsfield's movement of Indian troops to the Mediterranean, and declares that posterity will acknowledge the benefit conferred on England by Lord Beaconsfield's mastery policy in thus utilizing this mine of military strength. India, he says, is a recruiting ground vaster than all Europe put together.

INTRODUCING RUSSIAN SYSTEMS.

A special despatch from Constantinople states that the Russians at Adrianople have introduced the Russian fiscal system of levying high duties in advance and farming out titles.

ADVANCES FOR THE INDIAN TROOPS.

Advices from Barrackpore state that a portion of a tunnel now being laid last night, buried a woman and seven persons. Seven bodies have been taken out of the ruins, and the search for the bodies of the other victims continues.

THE AMERICAN GARDEN IN ENGLAND.

The Times yesterday morning, speaking of the American crews which are to participate in the four-oared race at Henley on the 4th of July, said:—"The Showacomettes" style is not such as we are accustomed to see in England; as they drizzle their oars along the water and bucket for a row, rowing a very short stroke; and, though opinions differ considerably as to their speed, they at present have not covered the course in anything like first rate time. It is reported that they rowed over the Watkins course in seven minutes and seventeen seconds, and a half second; but that was a lake, and it is doubtful if they can at present compare the Henly course against the stream. The race was a mile and a half. The average time taken for the last five years by the winners of the Steward's Challenge Cup for coxswainless fours has been eight minutes, thirty seconds; but, then, some of the crews have been very fast. The fastest time was seven minutes, fifty-six seconds. The Columbus row a short, sharp stroke, and are rather well together, using their oars and legs more after the English fashion than the other American crews. When they are at present seem to be superior." The Full Mail Gazette reports the Showacomettes.

THE ECONOMIC NEWS.

The Economist says:—"The stock market experienced some movement during the past week, but the result has been very irregular. The welcome intelligence that Russia had yielded in the matter of the Bank of England, which at the time produced such a marked effect on prices, has since, in a measure, been counteracted, and, altogether, besides the rise in European government stocks, in which Russia has been taken a decided part, it cannot be said that the week has been particularly successful. The leading feature of the advance of the Bank of England rate of discount shows clearly that it was necessary to the heavy drain of gold. The market still owns Paris a considerable balance, but the present advance places us above the Paris level, and even our half per cent will have a powerful effect in restricting withdrawals. There has been a good inquiry for money in the open market, the rate being firm at two and three-quarters per cent. The discount rate in some quarters has been raised to four per cent. The price of other has again receded; a small business was done at 52 1/2. A better tone has been given to the market by the announcement that the whole French Nation was to be kept for a fight. There would have been one great battle and our troubles with the Sioux would have been forever ended."